

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907.
Rain to-day; fair to-morrow; variable winds,
becoming northwesterly.

CURE FOR FINANCIAL ILLS

THE ADMINISTRATION EXPECTS ITS REMEDIES WILL DO IT.

Looks for a Restoration of Confidence—Certificates of Indebtedness May Be Registered and Will Be Accepted as Security for Deposits in National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It is not too much to say that the Administration expects the financial measures announced by Secretary Cortelyou last night to cure completely the present financial situation. A return of confidence is all that is required in the opinion of the leading officials. To restore confidence the public is being reminded of the enormous credit of the United States Government, and to the extent of \$150,000,000 that credit is being definitely pledged.

Neither the White House nor the Treasury authorities had anything further to say about the financial situation to-day. Secretary Cortelyou declined to discuss the details of the Panama Canal bond and the certificate of indebtedness schemes, saying that the circulars given out last night for publication in anticipation of their issue to-day contained all that was necessary.

The plan of issuing a large volume of certificates of indebtedness is intended as a great popular measure. There may be a large number of popular subscriptions to the certificates, for they will bear interest at 3 per cent., but it is certain that the certificates will be very attractive to national banks, and the Secretary of the Treasury will exercise his own discretion as to the acceptability of subscriptions. The whole plan is to add to the circulating medium of the country and the best means will be taken to accomplish this end.

One explanation of the plan to-day was that the Administration wished to appeal to individuals throughout the country who have been withdrawing their deposits from the banks and that these individuals would be expected to use these hoarded funds for the purchase of the new certificates of indebtedness. To what extent the Secretary of the Treasury will honor individual subscriptions for the certificates is not known. It is, of course, that the Treasury administration would like to see these hoarded funds find their way into the useful channels of circulation.

The national banks will be permitted to use the certificates of indebtedness in this way. A bank may subscribe for the certificates in any appropriate amount, and if the subscription is honored the bank may retain the purchase price in its own vaults as a deposit of Federal money. The deposit thus acquired must be secured, but municipal, State and railroad bonds, such as are acceptable to savings banks in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, will be accepted by the Treasury Department as security.

The same class of securities would not, of course, be acceptable under the law as a basis of bank circulation. The purchasing bank, however, having acquired the certificates of indebtedness and having secured with minor bonds the purchase price retained as a Government deposit, may proceed to issue national bank circulation with the certificates of indebtedness as security. The net result of this proposed transaction will be an increase in the volume of circulating currency equal to the amount of the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Government.

The fact that the certificates of indebtedness would be accepted as security for circulation and for Government deposits was not made known in the circulars formally issued by Secretary Cortelyou and given to the press in advance last night. The fact that such a course will be pursued came out at the Treasury Department to-day, however, and naturally added much interest to the Administration's plan of issuing these certificates under the emergency act passed by Congress in 1888.

It is provided by statute that only registered bonds shall be accepted by the Treasury as security for circulation notes of national banks, and for that reason the certificates will bear a registration blank, so that they may be registered by purchasers wishing to use them as a basis of bank circulation. The plates for the certificates are now in preparation and will be ready within a few days, certainly as soon as the subscriptions close at the end of this month. The certificates will be of the same size as ordinary bank notes or silver certificates, and will therefore be convenient to handle. The certificates will not, however, be legal tender, although they will be readily negotiable when not registered simply by passing from hand to hand. The interest will be payable only at the end of one year and the last holder will be the owner of the individual who will receive the interest.

There was some speculation to-day as to whether the certificates would command a premium, and the general opinion was that the premium, if any, would never exceed the amount of the interest for one year, which is the interest bearing life of these securities. The plates for the Panama bonds will be ready very soon. Less scrupulous care is required in the execution of these plates as the bonds are registered only and can be negotiated only by transfer on the Government books in the name of the holder.

Already the Treasury Department has received applications for part of the issue of certificates of indebtedness, but to what amount the Treasury officials declined to say. They are feeling good apparently over the prospects of a resumption of confidence due to the measures announced last night, and while modestly reticent were willing to admit that some telegrams of congratulation had been received by Secretary Cortelyou. In the opinion of the officials, the very fact that Panama Canal bonds and certificates of indebtedness would be issued to the extent of \$150,000,000 will have an excellent effect upon timid people and banks who have been hoarding money. It was pointed out to-day that banks in New York and Omaha had begun to pay out currency instead of meeting demands and obligations with clearing house certificates.

Most of the callers at the White House to-day were Western Senators and Representatives, and without exception they had something to say in praise of the measures taken to bring relief to the financial situation. Senator Warren of Wyoming said that he thought much hoarded money would now appear. "The people, he be-

lieved, would return their savings to the banks and also invest in some of the 3 per cent. certificates.

Senator Borah of Idaho said that the financial panic had been purely artificial, and expressed the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury's course would relieve matters considerably. Senator Bourne of Oregon said in effect the same thing. Senator Warner of Missouri said that the banks would be glad to use their money in buying the Panama Canal bonds.

Representative Needham of California spoke of the soundness of business conditions and said he believed that Congress would take up currency legislation as soon as it assembled. Representative Barthold of Missouri said that the President's letter would restore confidence. There had been no excuse for the lack of confidence, he declared. He told the President that he wanted a bond issue of \$500,000,000 to improve the great waterways of the country and would introduce a bill for that purpose.

Who the "leaders of Congress" are who have assured President Roosevelt, according to his letter of yesterday, to Secretary Cortelyou, that they are considering a currency bill which will meet the needs of the financial situation in a permanent way was not disclosed to-day. Officials declined to say anything on that subject. The President is understood to favor an increase of circulating medium by the issue by national banks of taxable credit currency notes, which will be secured by withdrawal from circulation on account of the taxes to which they will be subjected as soon as a money stringency has passed. This scheme has been before Congress, but was vigorously opposed, and there has been nothing to show that those leaders who were against it have experienced a change of mind.

LONDON CHEERFUL AGAIN.

Action of U. S. Government Restores Confidence.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—New York's domination of the world's money markets was strikingly demonstrated in London to-day. The news of the steps the United States Government is taking had an immediate and magical effect after a period of the utmost depression and gloom. The stock market was bright and cheerful to-day. Everything moved up. Consols advanced 1/4 and home rails felt the cheerful influence at once. American stocks jumped and South African securities recovered.

A slight reaction followed the opening, as Saturday's cheap buyers took their rapid profits. The astuteness of the American crisis in regard to over and fears of a further advance in the bank rate are pacified. Money is in good demand at from 1/4 to 1/2.

The financial writers in the morning papers while welcoming the steps taken by the United States Government to relieve the monetary stringency criticised the authorities for not taking them sooner. They contend that measures might have been taken a fortnight ago which would have prevented much distress and disaster.

Furthermore they warn their readers not to assume, even if the present action restores confidence in the United States, that the crisis is over, and they advise the utmost caution until the effects of the remedial measures are apparent in the whole country.

There was a tendency at the Stock Exchange yesterday to expect that the next move in the Bank of England's rate of discount will be downward, but the conservative opinion of the money market is unanimous that it is too early to talk about that subject.

BACK TO CASH BASIS SOON.

Chicago Banks Expect to Put Business Into Normal Channels in a Week.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Resumption of banking and clearing house business on a cash basis will take place in all probability before the end of this week. This prediction was made to-day by financial men in close touch with the situation and was verified by members of the Clearing House committee.

It is agreed that the issue of \$50,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds and \$100,000,000 of Government certificates has done enough to encourage the resumption of cash business.

John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said: "I would not say absolutely that the cash basis will be resumed this week, but that is what we are working for. A week might be a little too long."

In some quarters it was regretted that the Treasury's action was not taken sooner, but men informed as to the situation and its causes expressed doubt as to its permanent value. The fact that the cash basis will be resumed this week, but that is what we are working for. A week might be a little too long."

FLIES, BUT FAILS OF PRIZE.

Farman Touches Ground Twice in 1,300 Meters With His Aeroplane.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—M. Farman made several attempts to-day to win the Archdeacon prize of \$10,000 for an aeroplane which will circle a distance of a kilometer, or about six-tenths of a mile. He succeeded by nightfall in circling 1,500 metres, but the wheel of his aeroplane touched the ground twice.

One of the Wright brothers, the American aeronauts, who witnessed M. Farman's attempts, told a representative of the Petit Parisien that if M. Farman had their apparatus he could win the prize without an effort.

NAVY OFFICER SUSPENDED.

Charge Against Lieut.-Commander George Rear Admiral Goodrich in Command of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, yesterday suspended Lieut.-Commander Harry George, who was in charge of the bureau of equipment. The charge is "disobedience of orders." A court of inquiry will be appointed to take up the matter. Lieut.-Commander Croesley has been put in charge of the equipment bureau.

Lieut.-Commander Goodrich and Rear Admiral Goodrich would not say anything about the matter yesterday.

Smoke From Paint Store Bothered Firemen. A fire late last night in the five-story building at 231 Front street, occupied by Ilfey, Doubleday & Co., wholesale dealers in oils, greases and white lead, bothered Chief Croker and his men because of the thick smoke. Two alarms were sounded, bringing the fireboats Abram S. Hewitt and New Yorker, but they couldn't help much.

FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER. Champagne, Wines or Grape Juice. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 12 Fulton St., New York.

The Chianti (red or white wine) excels in every point of the quality.—Ad.

MARKET ALREADY RELIEVED

PREMIUM ON CURRENCY PROMISES TO DISAPPEAR.

Banks Eager to Get the 3 Per Cent. Since They Can Take Out Circulation on Them—They Will Be of the Size of Bank Notes and Might Serve as a Currency.

Bankers in this city yesterday made active preparations to subscribe for the \$50,000,000 Panama 2 per cent. bonds to be advertised in the near future and for the \$100,000,000 3 per cent. Government loan certificates, which are to be put out at once. No syndicate was organized to take the Panama bonds, but bankers were certain that the issue would be oversubscribed. A syndicate was organized to take \$25,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 loan certificates, but after an announcement from Washington, late in the afternoon, that the loan certificates, like the Panamas, would be accepted as security for bank note circulation, it was everywhere considered certain that this issue also would be largely oversubscribed and that there might be no necessity for syndicate action.

That the Treasury Department would accept the loan certificates on deposit to secure circulation removed whatever doubt might have remained as to the success of this flotation. Even in normal times this is the season of the year when circulation is desired more than in any other season, principally on account of the demand for money for crop moving. In these abnormal times bankers are much more anxious of course to secure the additional circulation, and the opportunity afforded by the Panama bonds and the loan certificates to take out \$150,000,000 new national bank notes without seriously disturbing existing reserves is one that bankers agreed, will be eagerly grasped in national banking circles.

Though none of the new money, of course, was at hand yesterday, a beneficial effect of the Secretary's action was noted in a decline in the premium on currency. Many men with currency to sell found that they could get but 1 per cent. for it from money brokers, and the brokers offered currency to bidders at rates ranging from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Part of the day the demand was rather brisk, for there were many orders left unfulfilled last week. Generally, however, the demand was much less than on any day last week and the offerings much greater, so that it was apparent that a beneficial effect of Secretary Cortelyou's announcement has already been attained in a recovery of confidence which released much hoarded money.

Bankers expect that the most important results, as far as release of hoarded money is concerned, will accrue from banks in small cities and villages in the interior. A very large number of these institutions, having no clearing houses in their respective localities, have built up reserves to a very high point. In a large number of instances the reserves are in excess of 50 per cent. It is considered certain, now that the Treasury Department has taken this important action, that these interior banks will reduce their reserves to a normal point and will return balances to the financial centres of their various regions.

There was talk yesterday of a resumption of the plan to secure gold from the Bank of France. The negotiations, it was believed, could have been carried to a successful conclusion last week had New York bankers been able to offer a Government security such as is supplied by the loan certificates. Bankers, however, were generally of the opinion that no great advantage was derivable from any further great depletion of Europe's stock of gold and counselled against any effort to secure a large amount of gold in France. After it became known that the certificates could be put up against circulation it was apparent, as above stated, that all of them could be placed here without the slightest difficulty. A bid of 101 was made for the certificates on the curb yesterday, but none was offered. The bid was made before it became known that the certificates could be used for circulation.

The decline in the premium on currency was accompanied by a sharp decline in the foreign exchange market. At the low point of the day demand sterling bills sold at 4.85 1/2, a break of 2 1/2 cents. There was a partial recovery at the close, demand going to 4.96 1/2. Meanwhile bankers had engaged in London \$2,500,000 gold for import. Lazard Freres secured \$2,000,000 of this, and the Guaranty Trust Company of the City of New York secured \$500,000. The engagements brought the total for the movement up to between \$67,500,000 and \$70,000,000.

Bankers continued to transfer money in large amounts to various places in the interior. In addition to the direct shipments by express there was sent by telegraphic transfer through the Sub-Treasury \$1,888,000, as follows: New Orleans, \$300,000; San Francisco, \$450,000; St. Louis, \$300,000; Cincinnati, \$50,000; Chicago, \$702,000; Denver, \$60,000; and Philadelphia, \$275,000.

Apart from the use of the Treasury loan certificates as security for circulation, bankers were of the opinion that they might be used to some extent as currency. That many of them are to be put out in \$50 and other small denominations strengthened this belief. Frank A. Vanderbilt, vice-president of the City Bank, said that they would be similar to bank notes in form and be a good medium for circulation. It was his opinion and that of many other prominent bankers that the certificates ought also to accomplish the desired result of bringing out hoarded money.

The situation at various places in the interior was reported considerably improved, these places, like New York, feeling the favorable sentimental effect of the Treasury's action. Particularly encouraging were advices from Chicago. The situation there was summarized by John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, in the following telegram to President Roosevelt of the Chicago National: "Situation here is steadily improving. This applies to national banks as well as to the savings banks. I think this week will be the last one of acute ones."

Two Cent Rate in Effect in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Nov. 18.—With one exception, the Fort Smith and Western, all railroad companies in Oklahoma were selling passenger tickets to-day at the 2 cent rate.

MAAN'S Restaurant, Park Row Bldg., Long Famos for its cuisine and service. Make a

MADWOMAN ON HOUSE FRONT.

Paces Up and Down a Ledge Six Stories in the Air.

A young woman walking on a ledge six stories up from the front of the Riviera apartment house, at 1423 street, and Seventh avenue, started the neighborhood yesterday morning. The woman waved her hand at those below, turning now and then to nod to men and women at windows across the street.

She was Elizabeth Coeyden, a maid employed by Ralph Wolf. Yesterday morning she went to the roof and the next thing anybody knew she was on the ledge. Those who saw anything of it say that she toppled over the roof, which is seven stories up. The ledge is about a foot and three-quarters wide and about ten feet below the roof. As the woman went over the edge of the roof it seemed that her dress caught in something. She slid down the side of the building, landing on the ledge. In a jiffy she was on her feet and apparently not worried.

This was on the 1423 street side of the building, which is about 100 feet long. The woman, once on her feet, walked along the ledge to the corner of Seventh avenue. Then she walked back again the length of the building. This went on for fifteen minutes. It didn't take the neighborhood long to wake up to the fact that something unusual was going on.

Every second or so a telephone message was rushed into Police Headquarters, telling all about it. Police were sent around the jump, but before they got there Truck 28, in 143d street near Seventh avenue, had sent Fireman Simon Quinn over. After taking a look at the woman from the street he ran up to the sixth floor and got into an apartment that had a window on the ledge.

Quinn stood at the window and waited for the woman to come along. He didn't have long to wait. He grabbed for her and caught her around the waist. She caught the window casing and struggled. Quinn was pulled a foot off the floor, but he got a grip on the edge of the window and yanked the woman back.

He was clinging to the woman when two policemen came and broke her grip on the window casing. Then they had little trouble in getting her into the apartment.

Dr. Ross, who had been summoned from the Harlem Hospital, said that she was insane and took her to Bellevue.

J. EVARTS TRACY BANKRUPT.

Had Retired from the Firm of Everts, Tracy & Sherman.

Jeremiah Everts Tracy, formerly of the law firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman and later at the head of the successor firm of Everts, Tracy & Sherman, retired from that firm some time ago, and a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him. Judge Holt has appointed Elbert H. Hamlin receiver of the assets with a bond of only \$1,500.

Mr. Tracy, it was learned last night, has made some unfortunate personal investments which had nothing to do with the business of the firm. One investment was in a sewing machine patent which figures among the assets. Other assets are stocks of the United States Tunnel, Mining, Milling and Transportation Company and the Garden City Company, both pledged for loans.

The creditors, who filed the petition are George M. Baldwin, \$2,500; W. M. Hastings, \$1,400; and George H. Goddard of Plainfield, N. J., \$12,500, all on notes. Mr. Goddard holds as security 15,000 shares of the mining stock and two notes for \$5,000, made by James C. Fagan. He states that he believes the collateral to be of no value. The petition alleges that Mr. Tracy on July 26 transferred his equity in preferred and common shares of the Garden City Company to James Fagan.

Mr. Tracy lived at Plainfield for nearly forty years, but recently removed to this city. His house, which is heavily mortgaged, stands in the name of his daughter. He studied law with Everts, Southmayd & Choate. His mother was a sister of W. M. Everts.

It was said last night that Mr. Tracy's financial trouble was due entirely to his mining venture. Although his investment is not considered a total loss as yet, the stock was useless for the purpose of raising money.

NEW STATE'S FIRST DRY DAY.

Oklahoma's 560 Saloons All Closed and the Liquors for Sale.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 18.—When 12 o'clock came Saturday night 560 saloons in Oklahoma closed their doors as the result of the State-wide prohibition provision in the State constitution.

The greatest number of saloons in one town was sixty-five at Oklahoma City, where the fixtures, etc., of each saloon had an average value of about \$1,500. The only breweries in the State, two in number, were in Oklahoma City.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Nov. 18.—Long streams of crepe are on the doors of the windows of the saloons that are the result of business Saturday night. In the windows of one is a big barrel with an empty glass beneath the open faucet. On the barrel, heavily draped in black, is a placard reading: "Everything going out and nothing coming in."

None of the saloons had any remnants of its stock left over. Everything was sold at bargain prices just before the closing hour Saturday night.

TO DIVERT MAN-O-WARMEN.

Wife of Virginia's Lieut.-Governor to Give Moving Picture Machine to Battleship.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—Mrs. J. Taylor Elyson will present to the battleship Virginia a moving picture machine and a reflectoscope. The presentation will be made Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Elyson got the funds for the machines last summer while at Willoughby Beach and so popular was the movement that a sum far in excess of what was needed was secured with little difficulty. The machines cost \$900.

Mrs. Elyson got the idea of providing for the entertainment of the sailors from Chaplain George E. T. Stephens of the battleship.

The ship is now in the Portsmouth dock, being refitted preparatory to joining the Pacific fleet. Mrs. Elyson will leave for Norfolk to-night. The presentation will be made by Lieut.-Gov. Elyson. Mrs. Elyson desires to have it understood that the machines are presented to the seamen and not to the officers on the ship.

After all, OTHERS (the State) that made the original theorem.—Ad.

ALL TALKING PRESIDENCY

HUGHES'S FRIENDS MEAN TO CORRAL DELEGATES FOR HIM

Even Though He Won't Help—On the Other Side Virginia Speaks Up for Judge Gray—Wardlaw Governorship "Dope" Excites Some Amusement.

Vice-President Fairbanks left the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon for his home just in time to bump into Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia, his opponent for the Vice-Presidency in 1904. The two men are personal friends. They grasped hands and talked about each other's health. Vice-President Fairbanks for several days had been surrounded at the hotel by Democrats like Chairman Taggart of the national committee, William J. Conners, chairman of the State committee, and Col. James M. Cuffey, Democratic national committeeman for Pennsylvania. Mr. Fairbanks's lips had been sealed tightly. He had had a number of talks with Senator Crane of Massachusetts and William L. Ward, Republican national committeeman for New York, but there was absolutely nothing for publication. Senator Crane left for his home in Dalton last night and Mr. Ward passed the evening with William Barnes, Jr., of Albany at the Republican Club.

A story has been circulated to the effect that if Gov. Hughes was not nominated for the Presidency and persisted in the position which he has taken with some of his personal friends, that he cannot afford to have his nomination for Governor, but must return to his practice, the Roosevelt men, Chairman Woodruff, Mr. Barnes and others, had mapped out a programme by which Speaker Wardlaw was to be nominated for Governor next year, Chairman Woodruff to succeed Senator Platt in the United States Senate on March 4, 1909, and Mr. Barnes to take Mr. Woodruff's place as State chairman.

Mr. Ward and Mr. Barnes said that such a programme "was coming some," meaning that some folks were getting a little ahead of the game, and both added that if any plan such as had been described had been formulated the last men in the world to know it at this time would be those who could spread it broadcast.

Mr. Woodruff also smiled at the report. They said they were not acquainted with any such programme. Coming back to Henry Gassaway Davis, it may be said that he was a match for Vice-President Fairbanks in the game of silence. He wouldn't say for print what he was here for. Mr. Davis comes to New York City three or four times a month, just as Vice-President Fairbanks does. Several of Mr. Davis's friends, though, said that if it came handy on this visit he was to talk with Mr. Taggart, Mr. Guffey and Mr. Conners as to the availability of Judge George Gray of Delaware as the Democratic Presidential candidate. In fact Mr. Davis told some of these Democrats that Judge Gray by reason of his experience in the Senate, his record as a Judge of the Federal Circuit Court, his known conservatism and his equipment generally was one of the best, and if the Democrats cared to select a man who could lead them to success next year, Judge Gray would be the man. He said that the nomination of Judge Gray would go well with the Democrats of the South.

The Hughes men, while they will not attempt to change Gov. Hughes's decision not to turn over his hand to secure a delegate to the national convention, say that this does not debar them from starting right in not only in New York State but in other States in the effort to bring about Gov. Hughes's nomination. Some of them are men from other States, and they say they will not enter the State of Pennsylvania, where Senator Knox has already declared, nor would they go into Indiana, where Fairbanks has the call, or into Illinois, where Speaker Cannon is the acknowledged favorite son, or into Ohio, for the reason that they preferred to let Senator Foraker and Secretary Taft settle their own differences in the Buckeye State. But from this time on those national Republicans who believe that Gov. Hughes will be the strongest candidate for the Republican convention to nominate next year purpose to see to it that Gov. Hughes's capabilities and popularity are recognized in States where no favorite son has been endorsed.

BYRON WORKING IN INDIANA.

Confers With Democratic Editors and Influential County Chairmen.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 18.—William Jennings Bryan spent two hours with the Democratic editors of Indiana to-day, then held an hour's conference with the Democratic county chairmen. He did not make a speech to either body but discussed the position that Democratic editors should take in the coming campaign and in the preliminary work. He spoke of the influence that the county press exercises and the necessity for inculcating Democratic principles. He made a number of inquiries as to losses and gains of the party and congratulated the editors on the strides that the principles of the party have made with thinking men in the last three years.

At the meeting with the county chairmen he heard statements of the condition of the party but made no suggestions except as to organization, saying it was imperative that the party be kept in close touch with political events and urging the county chairmen to organize thoroughly every precinct.

Mr. Bryan was the principal guest at the annual banquet of the Jackson Club here to-night, prominent leaders being present. Prior to the introduction of Mr. Bryan Toastmaster James K. Risk of Lafayette, chairman of the South Congressional district, harshly criticized National Chairman Taggart and State Chairman O'Brien for absenting themselves and declining to act in harmony with the Bryan organization in Indiana.

15,000 LETTERS BURNED.

150 Registered Ones Destroyed in Fatal Canadian Railway Smashup.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Many letters from United States points were burned in the Moore Lake wreck on the Canadian Pacific by which seven lives were lost last Friday. The postal authorities announced to-day that 15,000 letters, 150 registered packages and 40 sacks of papers were destroyed. Everything in the mail car disappeared through a gasoline explosion and fire. The post office department is sending out circulars to every postmaster west of North Bay to ascertain the consignments. Those from the United States cannot be reached from here.

WARNER ESCAPES THE CHAIR.

Murderer of Esther Norling and John C. Wilson Convicted in Second Degree.

Frank H. Warner, who shot and killed Esther C. Norling in East Forty-second street on July 25, made his escape, went down to Irving place and killed John C. Wilson, a hat manufacturer, who had been his friend, was convicted last evening in General Sessions of murder in the second degree. The jury was out about three hours and a half. He was tried for the murder of Miss Norling.

Warner when he heard the verdict said he was sorry it was not murder in the first degree. He had made speeches all through the trial, but there was no outburst at the verdict. When his pedigree was being taken he said he was convicted of assault some time in the '70s and sentenced to ten years. As he had not been on the witness stand the jury had not heard of this before, and from the way they glanced at one another it surprised them.

Warner said he was 56 years old. Judge Foster postponed sentence until next Friday. It may be twenty years or life.

JOHN L. PRAISES ROOSEVELT.

"He's No Mollified; He Wouldn't Stop Prizefighting," Pugilist Says.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—John L. Sullivan was much concerned when he learned here to-day that Gov. Hanly had stopped prizefighting at the request of the preachers. "I don't believe Roosevelt would have stopped them. He's not that sort. He's not what does he call it? a mollified. He likes a good fight. It's natural for men to fight."

"I remember the time Joe Chynski whipped Peter Maher. After the fight the police arrested Chynski and Maher. President Roosevelt was Commissioner of Police in New York then. He had been watching the fight and he told the police to let the men go; not to arrest them. 'Who are you?' the police said. 'Never mind who I am,' he told them, 'you let those men go,' and they let 'em go."

MAURETANIA IN A STORM.

Speed Reduced, According to Wireless Despatch, but Average High.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The new Cunarder Mauretania, which sailed from Queenstown for New York at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was reported by wireless at 2 o'clock this morning about 310 miles from Daunt's Rock, outside Queenstown harbor. This indicates that she is averaging more than 24 knots an hour, although battling against heavy weather. The message said that at the time it was sent the speed of the great ship had been reduced to 20 knots.

This would indicate that the Mauretania had run afoul of a mighty tempest. Liverpool, Nov. 18.—The Courier, in an article giving details of the expenditure and revenue of the steamers Lusitania and Mauretania, figures that a single voyage of either steamer yields a profit of roughly \$98,000. It estimates the expenditures at \$89,550 and the income at \$156,750.

"A LAMENTABLE BLUNDER."

Reformed Church Pastor on the Omission of "In God We Trust" From Gold Coins.

NEWBURGH, Nov. 18.—The Rev. Robert H. Barr, Ph. D., pastor of the Associate Reformed Church and a strong Republican, comes out against Roosevelt for his attitude on the "In God we trust" question. Dr. Barr says:

"The past week our attention has been directed to one of the strongest evidences of the secular spirit that has been given in many years. We have no desire to criticize harshly the action of the President in directing that this motto be hereafter omitted from our coinage. We express our deep conviction and the sentiment of multitudes that the President in this matter has made a great and lamentable blunder."

CANADIAN BILLS IN DEMAND.

Theatrical Companies and Business Agents Told to Remit by Express.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—Canada is enjoying the novel experience of having its bank bills in demand at par in United States cities. Theatrical companies doing business in Canada remit their net receipts to their United States principals in bank drafts. Now, however, the companies have received word to remit in Canadian bills, as there is trouble in obtaining cash for the drafts in New York.